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NEW ERA IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE:

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

TREATMENT OF PULMONARY DISEASES;

CHARACTERIZED BY

A S T H M A

AND

OTHER DISORDERS OF THE CHEST,

PRECEDED BY, OR ATTENDED WITH

VIOLENT COUGH AND WHEEZING,

OR

EXTREME DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING;

AND THE

**METHOD OF EFFECTUALLY ERADICATING EVERY SYMPTOM OF
THOSE COMPLAINTS,**

AND

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

HOOPING-COUGH, &c.,

BY MEANS WHICH

NATURE HAS PROVIDED,

HITHERTO EMPLOYED ONLY BY THE AUTHOR.

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Men of the highest distinction.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON

PULMONARY DISEASES;

DEFINING THE CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS, AND DIRECTING TO THE
MODE OF TREATMENT, AND MEANS OF CURE OF

*Influenza Colds and Coughs, Hooping Cough, Asthma,
and Pulmonary Consumption, &c.*

It is a matter of notoriety how slightly regarded, or little known are the medicinal properties concentrated in the plants which adorn the vegetable kingdom. Such negligence of the means of healing, by the remedies which are sent by the immediate hand of Providence, and rendered most abundant and common, and the substitution of others of a more doubtful, and often highly injurious, character, evinces a love of change, not simply to promote a greater benefit, but to render the art of healing more complicated and obscure.

It is probable that many disorders, for the relief of which medicines are sought for from the remotest parts of the globe, which act with harshness and violence, would be averted, were the same attention paid to the investigation of the properties, and the best mode of extracting the qualities, incorporated in the leaves, seeds, roots, and juices, together with the balsams, which in some cases exude from them, to be found in the soil of Nature's platform on which we traverse.

There was a time, and not very remote, in the annals of the past, when disorders of the Chest and Lungs, so alarmingly prevalent in the present day, were scarcely known; when Consumptions were seldom heard of; when obstructions of the viscera were hardly ever seen, and when chronic diseases were but rarely witnessed. The reason is obvious: the simples which adorn the pages of our ancient authors on medical science, are no longer resorted to for relief by the student or practitioner, however valuable their properties have heretofore been manifested: and other compounds emanating from the laboratory, have been preferred, and thus the *simplicity* of the science, has been gradually lost in its complications.

The design of the present treatise is to attempt the restoration of the good

old ancient mode of cure, now obsolete; particularly as regards pulmonary complaints, which, in this our variable climate, are unhappily so abundant and fatal. All the information, needful to exhibit to the sufferer the dangers frequently arising from the neglect of what is called a common cold; and of the means whereby its course may be nipped in the very bud, and its more direful effects removed, in its latent stages; and other matter of general importance is advanced; which, while it becomes a friendly beacon to warn him of danger, will at once point to a safe and salutary, and not less certain than salutary remedy.

All disorders of a pulmonary character, should be treated by remedies, possessing a combination of emollient, pectoral, and mildly expectorant qualities, capable of incising and discharging the offending matter, which impedes the free action of the lungs, and highly aggravates the complaint. A remedy has for many years been employed in these cases, embodying the before-mentioned properties, which, when mixed in honey, is so pleasant that children take it with avidity. It is composed of the essences of herbs and asiatic gums, containing the purest balsamic and healing virtues. The sacrifices of human life, which annually transpire from pulmonary complaints, call loudly for a reform of medical practice. If the means of averting this calamity, or ameliorating the afflictions of the numerous class of sufferers, with which this country abounds, can be devised, it is, doubtless, the paramount duty of the individual who possesses them, to diffuse abroad the intelligence of his discovery, as extensively as possible, and more especially so when the ordinary means fail (as obviously they do) to yield the desired relief. These considera-

tions have appeared weighty; and stimulated by the hope, that this remedy will become the means, in the hand of Providence of saving many thousands from a premature grave, the Author is induced strenuously to recommend its use to the patient tortured with the worst symptoms of asthma, cough, difficulty of breathing, and pulmonary consumption, of which this pamphlet treats, in every characteristic form of the disease.

The antidote referred to (see page 16) is a medicinal agent, which, from its efficacy in Asthmatic affections, as well as in the respiratory function in Pulmonary Consumption, has extended its just pretensions to universal notice. The embarrassed breathing, approaching to an anxious sense of suffocation, incidentally presenting in Pulmonary complaints, is relieved by its salutary influence. As its pervading and soothing power has been found to ameliorate and obviate the obstruction or impeded breath, in asthmatic and other disordered states of respiration, it has become a most valuable accession to the stock of remedies entitled to confident adoption.

This preparation, being a saturated infusion of plants and gums, &c., unknown to the medical profession, cannot be ascertained by any chemical analysis or examination. As the Proprietor has not developed the particulars relative to this discovery to any member of the profession, he is prepared to anticipate from the illiberal amongst their number a degree of censure; but, he appeals, from the tyranny of custom, to the dictates of common equity and reason. If, in the course of medical research, any discovery is incidentally made, which offers to society the most important benefits, humanity appears to demand that it should be unreservedly communicated to the faculty, for the welfare of mankind: but, having devoted a considerable property and time in the conducting a series of experiments, totally unconnected with the customary routine of medical practice, in the completion of the discovery, the Author conceives that he is warranted to expect some remuneration by its sale, as a compensation for his labours. An invention is as much the property of its proprietor, as the estate he purchases or inherits. Society has a right to enjoy the advantage of his toil and skill—but, surely his labours have an equal claim on their patronage in return. The Public are sufficiently enlightened in the subject of medicine to be aware that the opposition which secret preparations have experienced from this quarter (though there are many exceptions to be made),

arises entirely from interested motives, and they will decide accordingly.

Of Hoarseness, arising from Cold.

HOARSENESS is not only a very distressing and painful complaint, but often extremely obstinate, and very difficult to cure by the customary means. A sense of roughness in the throat, with frequent attempts to clear it, is generally the first and most early symptom of the disease. It is attended with, or succeeded by irritation of the larynx, exciting a hard and dry cough, hoarseness of voice, with a sense of tightness across the chest, and sometimes with soreness and pain upon breathing deeply, or coughing. Lassitude, aching of the limbs, cold chills, and shiverings, are now apparent, with but little expectoration of the opaque matter that irritates the part; which, from neglect of the means of totally removing it, assumes other characters, and rapidly passes into inflammation of the lungs.

The larynx, or top of the windpipe, is the seat of this complaint; and to great tenderness or soreness of the surrounding part, with a thickened state of its natural moisture, may be ascribed the cause producing it. This is always perceptible to those who are hoarse, who, in endeavouring to speak out to render their voice audible, feel that part of the throat extremely painful and tender; and if, at any time, they expectorate, or discharge a portion of phlegm, it is very firm, thick, and tenacious, and often tinged with blood—but they are enabled to speak more freely afterwards, until a re-accumulation of the matter, which occasions the disease, ensues. The BALSAM is a natural and truly excellent remedy in such cases, for it possesses great power in softening and dissolving the tough phlegm; and it is, moreover, an excellent pectoral and balsamic; on which account, nothing can be more suited for curing the complaint, which fact, repeated experience has confirmed.

The subjects of this disorder, are always worse in the morning. The acrid humours which occasion it, collect, accumulate, and spread themselves over the affected parts during the night, undisturbed; and on rising from bed in the morning, the oppression induced is severely felt. On this account, also, those who are subjected to these oppressions from thick, glutinous phlegm, feel more uneasiness at this time, than perhaps any other part of the day.—The remedy should, therefore, never be omitted at night in such cases, and ought to be again repeated early in the morning.

Those who suffer from hoarseness, should refrain, as much as possible, from

any attempt at loud talking, because those efforts invariably increase the malady. Although night and morning are the periods when the use of the Balsam is indicated, in such cases, it will do good taken at any time of the day, in small doses, as the occasion requires. If, therefore, the patient labouring under this harrassing complaint, have occasion to speak much, he should always guard against the consequences, by previously taking a dose, to sheath the lungs, and the subjoining parts affected. He will then be enabled to articulate with greater ease and comfort to himself, more intelligibly to his auditory, and prevent that violent straining which inevitably aggravates and increases the disorder.

When any person afflicted with hoarseness, is going into company where his conversational powers will be unavoidably called into action, it will be advisable to take a dose of the Balsam, incorporated with honey; and again renew it, should not the first relieve him—which relief he would in vain endeavour to obtain by violent efforts—such efforts, without the use of this remedy would only add to the existing evil.

Speaking with ease and clearness, is agreeable to every one; but to some it is of the utmost importance. The clergyman, who officiates in his duties as a minister in the pulpit; the advocate, who pleads the cause of his client at the bar; the actor, who caters on the stage, for the amusement of the spectators; and those vocalists, who contribute to the delight of the assembly or the concert, are often distressed in the highest degree by hoarseness, which it is of consequence should be obviated by the use of a counteracting remedy. In these cases, this medicine will certainly afford permanent relief.

Of Catarrh, Cold, Influenza, and Cough; and Hooping Cough, to which Children are especially liable.

Although Catarrhs, or Colds, are the most common of all disorders, there are few which are less understood, or have called forth a greater diversity of opinion. Persons of a phlegmatic temperament, delicate constitution, and relaxed habit of body—and those with long necks and narrow chests, or who indulge in warm apartments and beds—who rise late, and take but little exercise in the open air—are most liable to the complaint.

In the spring and autumnal seasons, or in wet and changeable weather, its attacks are most general and severe. The coldness and moisture of the atmosphere, or in other states of the air, not perceptible

to the senses, but which impede and check the insensible perspiration of the skin, or cutaneous surface, are the chief and prevailing exciting causes. When it arises from epidemic or infectious sources, as it sometimes does, the disorder is attended with symptoms of a febrile character, and is usually very severe in its effects; and in this case, it not only extends to the digestive mucus, producing great debility, but along the air passages, exciting cough, difficulty of breathing, and a host of melancholy feelings, to which the asthmatic are the constant subjects.

The uncertainty of our climate renders its inhabitants extremely liable to Colds; and one of the common effects arising from them is a Cough. A Cough is too frequently slighted, because it is common; but if the danger attendant on this apparently unimportant affection, were known, and the remedy applied in time, much mischief would be prevented. In young persons especially, Coughs are often the fore-runners of Consumption; and in those who are far advanced in life, though not in the same degree liable to this dangerous consequence, the complaint will become habitual and confirmed, and of course most troublesome and distressing.

Colds are often brought on by taking hot liquors previous to going out of a warm room into the air in a cold evening; but generally they arise from an exposure of the body to the atmosphere, when it is heated above its usual temperature; or from a sudden transition from heat to cold. The natural perspiration is, in a great measure, retarded by the obstruction of the cutaneous pores; and the abundant humours, which should have passed off through the skin, lodge in the internal surface of the throat and lungs, where, by their quantity and acrimony, they create a constant tickling and wheezing, with a peculiar painful and distressing sensation; and the lungs, by endeavouring to dislodge the accumulated matter, become subject to a state of inflammation, with a harrassing Cough, as the natural result.

In this case, those means must be used which will attenuate and subdue this acrimonious humour, lessen its quantity, and carry it off by the urinary passages; and this cannot be effected with advantage, but by ingredients of a balsamic quality, which, while they act with efficacy, will also mollify and sheath the parts, and preserve them from the results which a chemical action of the corrosive matter would otherwise produce. Such then is the Balsam, herein recommended, which, for these purposes,

can never be sufficiently extolled; and, in most cases, it acts as a preventative, as well as cure.

We would respectfully advise that on the first appearance of the Cough, recourse be immediately had to the remedy, of which one or two doses will generally cure. There are but few who do not suffer a Cough to be neglected, until it has gained a firm hold, and affects the whole frame, by febrile and other symptoms. If such be the case, no time must be lost in commencing with the remedy, and persevering in its use—as in these cases, it is a decided specific.

In Chronic Coughs, arising from a loaded state of the air-vessels of the lungs with mucus, it proves pre-eminently beneficial, by increasing the power of the patient to expectorate the irritating matter; at the same time allaying irritability in the membrane lining the wind-pipe, &c.

A recent Cold may be cured by an extra full dose of the Balsam, taken at night. As in all Colds and Coughs, fever is an attendant symptom, the patient should refrain as much as possible from the use of meat, and especially strong spirituous liquors; and take gentle exercise in the open air, when the weather will admit; of course avoiding all draughts, which would renew and increase the Cold.

Disorders, which have been slowly induced, and established a firm hold in the constitution, will, of course, require a little time to pass off, even with the utmost care. No person, however, need suffer a Cough to fix upon him, if he will have timely recourse to this medicine; but if either by neglect or ignorance of the remedy, or other remedies, it has become habitual and confirmed, the use of this specific for a short period, twice or thrice a day, with an occasional dose of some gentle opening medicine, will complete the cure. This course must not be omitted by young persons especially, because, if the Cough in its early stages is neglected, Consumption will inevitably be produced. Had it no other excellent qualities to recommend its fame, it is, in his respect, entitled to a high estimate, as we shall hereafter demonstrate. How often do we notice medical men at a pause, not knowing what to do with obstinate and rebellious Coughs, which are proof against all their medicines; whereas there is no case of this kind in which the Balsam does not effect permanent advantage. Certainly, the sooner it is taken, the more speedily will the benefit be manifested; but there is no period when (with due regard to temperance and exercise, and perseverance

with the remedy) it will not effect a permanent and radical cure.

Hooping Cough.

The immediate cause of Hooping Cough is a viscid and glutinous matter or phlegm lodged upon the bronchiæ, trachea, and fauces, which adheres so firmly as to be expectorated or discharged with the greatest possible difficulty.

This Cough is known by the peculiar *hoop*, which is descriptive of the disease. Children are most commonly the subjects of this complaint, and especially those who are teething; but it sometimes attacks those advanced in life. It comes on with a slight difficulty of breathing, thirst, rapid pulse, hoarseness, Cough, and all the symptoms of common Cold. This disorder, if not nipped in the bud, gradually increases; and about the second or third week, assumes its peculiar characteristic symptoms. The expiratory motions, peculiar to coughing, are made with more rapidity and violence than usual; and after several of these convulsive efforts, a sudden and full inspiration succeeds, and from the air rushing with unusual violence through the *glottis*, the Hooping Cough is occasioned.

In this peculiar calamitous and highly dangerous Cough, the object to be attained is a free expectoration, to dissolve and remove the phlegm, and to abate the fever. Emetics, which are often unwisely ordered, agitate the system, and aggravate the symptoms; blisters only irritate, without accomplishing the desired intention; and, in fact, the patient is too frequently abandoned to the chances of change of air, and strength of constitution, to sustain the shock. It will be a source of consolation to every anxious mother, that this valuable compound which operates so beneficially in Coughs, is also equally excellent in Hooping Cough; indeed, its balsamic, pectoral, expectorant, and emollient properties, render it peculiarly adapted to eradicate the worst stages of the complaint, for the reasons before advanced. It may be given in the quantity of a tea spoonful, three or four times a day, in honey, or on lump sugar, as the urgency of the case demands. The contents of a 2s. 9d. bottle, seldom or ever fail to develop its specific qualities in such cases.

This disorder sometimes terminates in apoplexy and suffocation. In some, it lays the foundation for asthma and pulmonary complaints. It will, therefore, be manifest, that, a remedy, which will remove the offending cause, should never be omitted.

Of the tough Phlegm, which usually precedes an attack of Asthma.

MANY individuals, especially those far advanced in life, are much subjected to a collection of tough phlegm, which adheres to the bronchial tube, or inner surface of the windpipe, in the morning, and renders their breathing most difficult and painful; occasioning hoarseness, and producing violent fits of coughing, until the matter is discharged. This affection is not, strictly speaking, a disease; and although it is most troublesome and disagreeable, as well as painful to its subject, and to others, there are but few persons who consult the Physician for its removal.

This complaint should not, however, be neglected, for, by inattention to its early symptoms, it will be much increased, and often terminate in Asthma; and some have fallen a sacrifice to its consequences, by the rupture of a blood vessel, occasioned by violent straining. If it were asked of medical men, what medicine would cure this infirmity, and be a safe preventative to its return, the question would be with difficulty answered. No remedy could afford effectual relief, otherwise compounded than the Balsam before alluded to. The patient should have recourse to it on retiring to rest at night, and early in the morning, or on rising from bed; one or two tea-spoonsful in a little honey, or on lump sugar, will constitute the regular dose. Relief will be experienced from it the first day, and progressively increase, until the recovery is complete. It will, nevertheless, be advisable to take minute supplies occasionally, for a short period afterwards, to prevent a tendency to relapse: and if at any subsequent period, after the removal of the cold, the complaint again appear, the same course must be again adopted, and duly persevered in, until it is totally removed.

Of Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing.

There are two distinct kinds of Asthma—one of which is denominated nervous or convulsive—the latter is not the disorder so prevalent in this country as the former. The true Asthma is a laborious breathing, wheezing, sense of suffocation, attended by anxiety, cough, and mucus expectoration. It is very frequent; and no disease is more distressing to the patient.

Asthma is a disease which usually attacks elderly people; and those who are subject to it, have frequent returns—for all the methods in common use are

calculated only to promote relief in the present fit, not to produce a lasting cure. If the medical adviser be called in in the extremity of a fit, he bleeds his patient freely; and that practice is become too general, because it often affords immediate relief in the paroxysms, but the fits again return, and often with greater violence than before; and frequent renewals of this practice soon undermine and destroy the constitution.

The phenomena of Asthma arises from increased excitement of the branches of the eighth pair of nerves, distributed over the larynx, and the internal membrane of the wind-pipe and bronchiæ, brought on by a certain condition of the atmosphere, probably with respect to electric matter: for, opposite states of the air, with regard to its temperature, density, or humidity, do not disorder asthmatic subjects, so much as easterly or north-easterly winds. In consequence of the excitement of the nerves of the larynx, &c., the respiratory muscles, particularly those which perform the functions of expiration, become affected by spasms, whereby the free admission of the irritating air into the lungs, is promoted. This is manifest by the excessive paroxysms, very similar to that which ensues on an attack of Asthma, which immediately follows an artificial irritation of the membrane of the larynx. The suffocating sensation produced by a morsel of food lodging in the membrane in the act of swallowing (usually attributed by unprofessional persons, to “the food going the wrong way”), is of this nature. The muscles concerned in expiration immediately contract, to prevent the admission of an obnoxious article into the wind-pipe; and this state of muscles will continue many minutes: and, in asthmatics, whose nerves of the parts are morbidly irritable, it has continued many hours.

It would be incompatible with the design of this pamphlet, and perhaps superfluous, to enter minutely into a description of what Asthma is—especially as no disease shews itself more distinctly. The individual, occasionally attacked by wheezing, difficulty of breathing, and tightness of the chest, need not be assured that he is asthmatic; but it will be a source of consolation to inform him, that his case is really curable, by this valuable medicine, as experience in the worst cases has amply confirmed. As the use of the Balsam is persevered in, the paroxysms abate, the attendant cough becomes freer, and is accompanied by gentle expectoration; and, in proportion to the increase of the cough

and expectoration, the distressing symptoms decrease—a more free passage of air being now admitted to and from the lungs.

Some individuals are continually asthmatic and others are subject to it only occasionally, when it comes on in fits: this remedy will be found intrinsically valuable to such, because it will loosen the tough phlegm, which oppresses the lungs and produces shortness of breath, and cause its removal by expectoration.

Those who have a confirmed Asthma, should form the Balsam into a syrup, by mixing with it about an equal quantity of fine honey (having previously dissolved it by heat, and removed the wax and impurities which arise to its surface), and, when thus incorporated, taking a dessert spoonful, or two tea-spoonsful, night and morning; and, in some cases, once or twice throughout the day. The paroxysms will speedily terminate, after short perseverance in the use of these means; and, by bringing on a free expectoration, every asthmatic sensation will speedily disappear. When taken in the day-time, it effectually keeps off the evening exacerbation or paroxysm. In cases of winter or irritable Cough, arising from an increased excitement of the bronchial nerves, and a certain state of the atmosphere, it is also a most valuable remedy. The Elixir more speedily and permanently allays morbid irritation, or increased excitement of the nerves of the larynx, wind-pipe, and lungs, than any other known remedy.

The only difference between a winter Cough and Asthma is, that, the seat of the former is in the membrane lining the bronchial tube, while the latter is in the membrane of the larynx, and upper part of the wind-pipe.

For those who have an Asthma, the attacks of which are periodical, and the fits regular, this balsam will be highly useful. The fits of this species of the disease come on about every ten days; they are more violent, and last longer in summer than in winter; and the symptoms are highly aggravated by intemperance and irregularity. These fits are certainly rendered much more tolerable, and are slighter, when expectoration comes on. The Balsam should therefore be regularly taken in such doses as to produce this: and the approach of the fits should be carefully watched, that the remedy may be taken in sufficient doses prior to the commencement. If the patient feel a tightness about the pit of the stomach shortly after dinner, it is a certain indication that an attack will shortly ensue; in which case, one or two tea spoons-ful

of the Balsam should be immediately taken, mixed in a similar quantity of honey, or, in absence of honey, lump sugar: he should remain quite still, in an erect posture; and in about half-an hour afterwards renew the dose. When the stomach is swelled, and the patient is flatulent, it is an infallible sign that the fit is gaining strength, and a tightness of the chest and lungs will follow. About once in two hours half a spoonful, or more, of the Balsam must be taken for three times more; when the patient should be put to bed, and lie with his head high. The fit often comes on with violence about two o'clock in the morning: the invalid retires to rest fatigued, and inclined to sleep; and, after exhibiting sensations of uneasy restlessness, he falls asleep, and is harrassed by uneasy and embarrassed dreams; startings in his sleep, and other nervous symptoms often attend, and indicate the tendency to a fit: he awakes in restless anxiety, and is obliged to toss about, and change his posture, or set up in bed, in expectation of relief; but, owing to the increase of the spasms, his breathing becomes increasingly impeded, and he pants for breath with unspeakable anxiety. He should then get up, and drink freely of the infusion recommended in Consumption (page 10); and take a dose of the Balsam incorporated with honey, which will promote the expectoration, and generally carry off the fit. The heat of the bed, and the posture of lying, both increase the complaint.

As aperients, judiciously combined with bitters, tonics, stimulants, or antispasmodics, with a view of promoting the abdominal secretions, without depressing the vital energies, and of deriving from the lungs any accumulation of morbid matter which cannot be expectorated; such a combination, *with Camphor*, as contained in “Dr. Flemming’s Quinine and Camphor Pills” (prepared by the Author in boxes at 4s. 6d. each, containing a Treatise on Indigestion, Diet, and Regimen, &c.) is peculiarly serviceable in this disorder, TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BALSAM, in sufficient doses to remove the accumulation of bile in the biliary organs, and of the *sordes* retained in the mucus surface of the bowels; and it should be observed that purgatives are always better borne when combined with Camphor, and are ther most proper in all stages of the disease. When expectoration is rendered difficult, and the cough suffocating, from the tenacity and consistency of the matter, as is not unfrequently the case, the Balsam, in conjunction with the “Camphor Pills” alluded to, will be found an

invaluable remedy. The virtues of Camphor in this disease, have been singularly over-looked by the writers on this subject, as an adjunct to other balsamics, pectorals, and expectorants; but administered in this form, it is doubtless the most valuable remedy we possess in this, as well as in several other diseases, and particularly of those consequent on debility or disorder in the digestive organs, which require a tonic, and a stimulating remedy. When the bowels require evacuation, strong purgatives must on no account be resorted to; because such measures tend very considerably to check and diminish expectoration; but gentle aperients of a cooling nature, should not be neglected, when a tendency to constipation, points out the need of a remedy to relieve the system, and nothing can be better adapted for that purpose than the foregoing combination.

By recourse to these means, the lengthened fits of Asthma will be prevented; and if the disease be established in the constitution, a due perseverance, with the remedy, will effectually eradicate every symptom.

With regard to the course of life of the asthmatic—great care should be observed to choose a proper air; experience will soon point out what air is best, and no certain rule can be definitely given. Where the patient breathes most easy he ought to reside. He should lie with his head high, and not be too much encumbered with bed-clothes; must avoid a stooping or a leaning posture; when he writes, use a high desk; and read sitting upright; and should always accustom himself to moderate and gentle exercise. These cautions are important, for, by their observance, with a moderate diet, early rising, and light supper—an increase of the disorder will be prevented; and the use of the Balsam will subdue what is already established in the constitution.

The patient's *beverage* should also receive particular attention. Barley-water and lemonade, but especially the infusion before referred to, may be freely taken. Change of air will generally prove beneficial; and flannel worn next the skin be of service. Constipation of the bowels must be avoided; and whenever that disposition is manifest, immediate recourse should be had to such an aperient remedy as above described.

Of Pulmonary Consumption:

Pulmonary Consumption is accompanied with general emaciation, debility, pain in the side or chest, difficulty of breathing, on taking the slightest exercise, and a Cough, which usually proves most

troublesome towards morning. In its advanced stage, a viscid expectoration, with hectic fever and diarrhoea, ensues. The predisposing causes of this complaint are too numerous herein to detail, but the disease generally commences by a cold, taken in the winter season, which brings on at first a common cough, that from neglect settles on the lungs. The lungs become gradually and increasingly obstructed, inflamed, and ulcerated—a slow fever attends the latter stages of the disorder, when the case imports the existence of considerable danger. Those of a delicate structure and weakly habits, between the ages of 16 and 25, are most liable to this disease.

It has appeared, from the calculations of an eminent Physician, that the annual mortality from diseased lungs throughout Great Britain, amounts to one hundred and forty thousand, and that from this class of disorders more than one third expire from Pulmonary Consumption. When we consider the size and peculiar construction of the lungs, their perpetual motion, the chemical process going on in them, and their exposure to the action of contaminated air, or sudden changes in its temperature, it can be no matter of surprise, that Pulmonary complaints are so frequent; and the lungs, not possessing the same natural powers of removing diseased structure, or of mutation as other parts of the body, we may account for their fatal termination from the want of application of proper auxiliaries, as counteractives. Various and contradictory, are the opinions of medical men, as to the hectic fever, which is symptomatic of the disorder, being a primary disease, and some absurd notions have been advanced in support of their statements. The recapitulation of these opinions will not, however, interest the afflicted, or casual reader. One proof of the discrepancy of their statements, on the origin of this disease, must, however, be advanced:—Dr. Young considers that, “the want of proper nourishment is the most frequent cause of Consumption.” If so, it may be enquired, how does it happen that the disease most frequently occurs in the families of the opulent? Dr. Lambe, a man of equal experience, fearlessly asserts, “that an excessive use of animal food, is among the most prominent and prevalent procuring causes of the disease,” and consequently, recommends a vegetable diet. Surely, it may be observed, these contradictory opinions are not likely to increase the confidence of the public in the healing art.

It has been said, and is generally believed, that Consumptions are incurable. This fact cannot be established.

Moreover, the doctrine involves the most fearful consequences ; for cases, which in themselves are hopeful, are rendered hopeless from the neglect of proper means, from the groundless apprehensions, that no medicines can succeed, and death inevitably ensues. The patient afflicted with cough, expectoration, shortness of breath, and other pectoral symptoms, is calmly consigned to the slow ravages of hectic fever and Consumption. After a few weeks or months of suffering, he dies : this is regarded only as a matter of course. An inspection takes place—the lungs are found studded with tubercles, and an ulcer of more or less extent in some part of them. The pathologist immediately asks, in significant triumph, what possible good could medicines have done in such a case ?—by what mode of treatment could an organ so diseased have been restored ? But another case occurs—the invalid complains precisely of the same symptoms : he has cough, expectoration, wheezing in the chest, and difficulty in breathing—he gradually falls away in flesh, and the hectic fever increases. Palliatives are resorted to, as in the former case, not to cure, which is considered impossible, but simply to alleviate his suffering—he also dies. On inspection, the lungs are found generally sound ; no tubercles are discovered : but there is found to be an ulcerated spot of more or less extent in the bronchial membrane. We are forthwith informed, that an ulcerated or thickened condition of the bronchial membrane, with purulent secretion, is a fatal disorder, even although the lungs are otherwise perfectly sound : that in fact, in this case, as there was no difference in the symptoms from the former, and none in the result, so there could have been none made in the method of treatment—that remedies were alike unavailing in both.

Without under-estimating the importance of morbid anatomy, we must observe, that when it is carried to the unwarrantable length of introducing such paralyzing and disheartening scepticism into medical science, it is productive of extensive and serious practical evils, that counterbalance the benefits which would otherwise result from it. Hundreds, nay, thousands of cases of death are day by day occurring, exactly as above described. Indeed, it is a well established fact, that in this country alone, the annual number of deaths by pulmonary consumption, greatly exceeds 50,000.

When it is considered, further, that in every individual case of the above solemn catalogue of deaths in disease, medical skill has been resorted to, and found

unavailing ; the practitioner is reluctantly constrained to pronounce every similar case as equally hopeless, and beyond the power of remedies to cure. This is manifestly a fallacious mode of reasoning, leading to an erroneous conclusion.

Before we concede to the morbid anatomist, that an ulcerated or diseased lung is necessarily incurable, we demand, by what direct method can that assertion be proved, that tubercles, once existing in the lungs, cannot possibly be absorbed during life, and the healthy texture again restored ? This point cannot be incontrovertibly demonstrated : who then can limit the powers of the living texture in self-restoration ? The conclusion, that ulceration of the lungs is incapable of restoration, is founded only upon indirect induction, and amounts, in fact, to nothing but conjecture. There is but one way of disproving the inference, that Pulmonary Consumption is incurable, and that is by an appeal to facts. If it can be established that in cases, where, from the attendant symptoms, the same reasons have existed for inferring disorders of the lungs to exist, as in the case of those who die ; yet that these invalids have, under a judicious mode of treatment, gradually lost these serious symptoms, and have at length recovered—an argument is made out, not only in favor of the possibility of cure in this disease, but positively that it is curable in most of its stages, by adopting those remedies which assist nature in throwing off the diseased matter, healing the injured surface, by the application of balsamics and restoratives, possessing the power of new creating, in the lieu of diseased surface, living, and healthy structure—so long, we again repeat, as a solitary case of cure has been effected, (and there are many) under the most unpromising circumstances, philosophy and humanity alike oppose the practice of abandoning to its fate, any case in which there is at least a hope of cure.

Those who allege that pulmonary consumption is incurable, from the results obtained by inspections after dissolution, can substantiate no claim to depreciate the efficacy of remedial agents, until they supply us with unequivocal symptoms, whereby we may determine between cases which are and which are not curable.—It is mere trifling to assert that all medical means in the cure of the deceased were unavailing, and that the disorder was incurable.. This is sufficiently apparent to need that information. But, what we require is, a certain criterion during the life of the patient—to form our judgment between the curable cases, and those

which are pronounced incurable ; which we must possess before we can admit the necessity of despair in a solitary case. No morbid anatomist has hitherto supplied us with that indispensable information : and the most we can extort from them on the subject is, that, in the event of the death of the subject who exhibited certain symptoms of consumption, the disease was necessarily incurable : and the cause assigned is—ulceration in the lungs ! But, in the case of recovery of a patient who has experienced similar symptoms, we are informed that there could have been no affection of the vital organs : but, no proof is offered by way of demonstration.

The cases which do terminate fatally are, doubtless, very numerous ; and, therefore, the natural conviction deduced from that circumstance is, that wherever diseased lungs make their appearance, all hope of recovery is extinct, and the patient has no alternative but to prepare himself for his exit. Yet, none can deny that recoveries have been effected under the most fearful circumstances, even when solid masses of tubercle have been ejected, or spat up—by which the character of the disease has been most decisive.. By reckoning some diseases incurable, and others as past the period of cure, physicians only enact a law of negligence, to exempt their own ignorance from discredit and infamy in the eyes of posterity.

It is deplorable that Physicians, who have shocked the constitutions of their patients with opium and mercury, never have discovered the mode of effecting a cure. They admit that the fatal issue of this disease they may retard, but cannot avert ; and as to their remedies, they have no established mode of treatment ; and with respect to their opinions on the origin of the disease, means of arresting it, or palliatives, but few of their number agree ; and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, they are compelled to abandon the patient to his fate.

It is well known, that those who move in the higher circle of life, are frequently the subjects of this obstinate and fatal disorder. Each family has its medical attendant actively engaged when any serious symptom of this disease appears. Patient after patient sinks into an untimely grave, under their united efforts ; and the disease is generally pronounced by them of a fatal character. If then, in such extremities, remedial means are discovered which will not only mitigate, but in almost every instance, cure the complaint, under which the subject labour—such means are entitled to the highest commendation.

As this disorder, like several others, does, and will, sometimes terminate fatally, in spite of our every effort and means to control it, it is wise to adopt precautionary measures to prevent its approach. The delicate, and those who are susceptible of colds, should avoid exposures to draughts as much as possible, and the change from heated apartments to cold atmospheric air. On the first appearance of cough, they should have immediate recourse to the Balsam, before recommended, to deterge the lungs from the obstructing matter—which matter impedes a free respiration, irritates and occasions cough, and ultimately produces the disease. When the disease has further advanced, the Balsam may be regularly taken in the dose of a tea-spoonful, three or four times in the day, mixed with honey (dissolved by heat, and separated from the wax to which it is often combined). The patient must avoid all indigestible meat, and take nutritious broths, jellies, &c., and refrain from spirituous liquors, as he would from a poison. He ought to take gentle and moderate exercise, in the early part of the day, when the weather will permit. Whenever a disposition to constipation arises, it should be obviated by the occasional use of mild laxatives ; and a salutary relaxation must on no account be checked.

In addition to the Balsam, and what will be preferable to jellies, is a beverage made of an infusion of marshmallow root—which may be freely taken throughout the day for common drink, (made warm when drank) but no means, however excellent as auxiliaries, will supersede the necessity for the regular use of the Balsam, which imparts to the lungs a healing quality, after it has deterged them from the mucus which clogs their cells and air-pipes.

It was the opinion of the learned HIPPOCRATES, the Father of Physic, that in lingering diseases, a slender and insufficient diet was a dangerous course to pursue ; and that a more generous treatment was uniformly necessary in such cases. The strength of the Patient should never be reduced, but on the contrary, whatever will yield nourishment to the debilitated system (always avoiding overloading the stomach) may be taken, with a course of the medicinal remedial means herein referred to. Those patients, particularly, who inherit an hereditary predisposition to this complaint, in whom there is a great tendency to debility, should observe an invigorating mode of living ; always giving a decided preference to those articles of diet, which they have uniformly

found best to agree with their stomach;* and that the organs of digestion may not be impaired by the performance of double duty, due attention should always be paid to the proper mastication of the requisite supplies of food, that its dissolvent principle—the saliva, may be incorporated with it, during that important act.

That diet, which most imparts vital power to the blood, and through it to the entire system, must always be preferred in pulmonary cases. By invigorating, we do not mean stimulating food—the object being to strengthen and build up; not to stimulate, and occasion an ultimate reaction, with debility—but, permanently to create power. A vegetable diet yields nourishing properties to some, but, in a majority of instances, it is inadequate for the purposes of producing the required nutrition: on the contrary, animal diet partaken with a due regard to the circumstances of the case, always adapting the quantity and quality to the power of digestion, and peculiarities of constitution, so as to prevent fever and disorder, increases the power of the digestive functions, enriches the vital fluid—the blood, and gives tone and vigour to the system.

Frequent changes of air and scene will be found extremely beneficial, both in a physical and mental point of view. The sea air is, of all others, the purest—and on that account, better calculated, generally, for the purposes of breathing, in weakly persons. In all air there is more or less of that principle which is essential to life; but the air which passes over an extensive tract of water is not only refrigerated or cooled, but purified: and, consequently, the bad effects of the sultry heats of the summer season are counteracted. A temporary sojournment at the sea-side, for the purpose of inhaling the saline particles, with which the sea breezes are impregnated, with occasional excursions on the ocean, or short voyages by sea, will be attended with much advantage, as a means for stimulating the lungs to deeper and more frequent inspiration, and tending to enlarge the cavity of the chest, a matter of great importance. These means will be found highly serviceable, and an excellent auxiliary to the use of the Balsam herein recommended, as possessing a true tonic power, which will brace and invigorate the surface of the body, and exert a beneficial influence on the viscera, es-

pecially those connected with the digestive functions. It must, however, be observed, that there are some consumptive patients, with whom sea-air never agrees—when, country air, especially in the rural agricultural districts, must be substituted.

Exercise is generally beneficial when the degree is proportionate to the strength of the patient, without producing fatigue, and in a pure atmosphere, remote from large cities or towns, in situations not exposed to winds, especially the north-east. The exercise should be in the open air on horseback, the greater part of the day, in fine weather—if the strength will permit; and a nourishing diet of new milk, farinaceous preparations, animal soups, and solid animal food twice a day. The bowels to be gently relieved every second or third day, and the cough mixture—the BALSAM, to be continued as before directed.

The Author's apology for the mention of his remedy in this publication, is, that as it has for the last ten years proved pre-eminently successful, though confined within a limited compass, it becomes his duty to the public more extensively to declare it. The novelty of the doctrine, that Consumption is curable, may gain him many opponents, who would, without this public announcement, have slumbered; but he is determined at all events to persevere, well knowing that his discovery will endure the test of experience and trial, and in the issue must, like other now-approved, but once-rejected articles of the Pharmacopœia, be universally adopted.*

In justice to the liberally minded among the profession, it must be observed that, although most practitioners deny the possibility of Consumption being curable, there are a few of their number possessing eminent talent, who have deeply studied the subject, and strenuously contend for the affirmative of the question, corroborated by the evidence of their own experience. While an opposite opinion on the subject, is maintained by professional men, equally distinguished for their knowledge of the science, and their utility in their professional pursuits—there can be no doubt but that an enlightened public will decide in favour of the doctrine herein advanced, that Pulmonary Consumption is curable.

* See the "Medical Casket," (Diet and Regimen) recently published by the Author; a copy of which accompanies each 4s. 6d. box of Dr. Flemming's Quinine and Camphor Pills, recommended in Pages 7 and 8.

* On the propriety of concealing the composition of a remedy, Sir Joseph Banks judiciously observes—"I have no doubt a medicine will prove more beneficial to the Public, in a high degree, when confined to the practice of an individual, that it may be well prepared, of the best ingredients, and that the maceration be properly conducted—matters of vast importance to the afflicted."

The following Cases, illustrative of the beneficial properties of the Balsamic Elixir, in Cough, Hooping Cough, Asthma, and Pulmonary Complaints, which had previously baffled the skill of the most eminent medical practitioners, are selected from various others.

CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, &c.

Sir—I feel induced to send you the two following cases (for the encouragement of yourself, and the benefit of the public at large) of the beneficial effects of your invaluable medicine, the Balsamic Elixir. A few weeks ago, (a neighbour, who lives opposite me) a young man of the name of JAMES HOWE, was afflicted with a most distressing Cough, Shortness of Breath, &c. He had had medicine from a Chemist in the neighbourhood, and also been under an eminent Physician in the city, but to no purpose. Indeed, the Cough was so incessant, that it seemed to threaten a lingering Consumption—when I persuaded his mother to try your Balsamic Elixir (which they purchased at Mr. Willoughby's, Bishopsgate Street), and, although not more surprising than true, after taking only one bottle, was perfectly recovered.

The other case is that of a young man, about the same age as the above (20 years), was also afflicted with a most violent Cough, which all the medicines he could get could not remove. The young man, above mentioned, finding the good effects upon himself of your Elixir, strongly recommended it to him; and, after taking a 1s. 1½d., and a 2s. 9d. bottle, he was perfectly recovered. The above persons have authorized me to send you this testimonial of the value of your inestimable medicine, the Balsamic Elixir; and for myself, Sir, I can assure you, if ever I should need it, I shall have recourse to the same. I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,

EPHRAIM MOORE,

30, Spital St., Mile End, New Town.
November 24th, 1837.

PETER REDFORD, Alfred House Academy, Kingsland Road, about the close of July, became severely afflicted with a violent cough, incessant wheezing, attended with very great difficulty of breathing, which deprived him of rest for several weeks together, only in an erect posture, through fear of suffocation. He was attended by three skilful medical gentlemen, but his complaint still remaining unabated in its violence, he was persuaded to make trial of this excellent specific, with which solicitation, through necessity, he gladly complied, on the 5th

of September; and, after taking it a few times, he felt such considerable relief in breathing, that he was induced to continue it, and in less than a week, the distressing and alarming sensations of wheezing were so far abated that he again ventured to lie down in his bed; and from this time his health and strength began gradually to increase—and were so far restored, that on the 12th of the present month (October) he recommenced his profession, in full enjoyment of accustomed health.

N.B. Only three bottles, at 2s. 9d. were purchased, and half the last was rendered unnecessary by the cure.

WM. HARMER, Bookseller, Stroud, Gloucestershire, suffered exceedingly for several years (especially in the winter and spring) with a most distressing Cough, for which he could never obtain permanent relief; and for some time past he concluded that his disorder was a confirmed and incurable Asthma: in addition to which, in the beginning of February last, he had a most severe attack of Influenza, which rendered his Cough still more distressing, and the difficulty of breathing almost to suffocation. He states that, although he is a bookseller, and a Vendor of Patent Medicines, he never heard of this Balsamic Elixir till about a month since, when he saw the announcement in the "*Patriot*" newspaper, of my pamphlet, called "*Consumption Curable.*" He immediately ordered from his Booksellers, *Longman and Co.*, six copies; on reading the work, he says that he felt an anxious desire to give the medicine a trial, and immediately ordered from my wholesale Agent, *Mr. Evan Edwards*, six 2s. 9d. bottles, and three boxes of *Flemming's Pills*. In a letter, renewing his order, he observes, "*By the use of three bottles, I am happy to inform you, I have obtained almost a cure; the first bottle gave me more relief than all the medicine I had taken for the preceeding three months. It is my intention to keep a regular supply of the medicine, and to do all in my power to recommend it, as I can with confidence.*"

In a further communication, dated 3rd August, 1837, he says, "*I have been very successful in the sale of the Elixir; and in every case where its virtues have been tried, I have received a most favorable report of its curative properties.*"

JAMES MOSS, Cabinet Maker, High Street, Peckham, Surrey, having witnessed the good effects of this cough medicine on one of his children, in Hooping Cough, was induced to apprise me of that circumstance, for the benefit of others. The child had, for some time, been suffering from that painful disorder. A friend, being very anxious about the child, presented the parents with a 2s. 9d. bottle of the Balsamic Elixir, and its value soon appeared in the beneficial effects it produced; for after about three or four times taking it, the disorder abated, and a few more doses removed it altogether. His age is three years.

C. SIBURN, 4, Lower Bland Street, Great Dover Road, aged 40—at about the age of fifteen, caught a violent cold, which brought on difficulty of breathing, ultimately terminating in Asthma. She had been a victim to that disease ever since, and tried every remedy which medical men could prescribe, without deriving the slightest benefit. During the two last winters, the complaint rapidly increased, so much so that her life was despaired of. For weeks together she was bolstered upright in bed, from fear of stangulation from the congealed phlegm which clogged her lungs, and produced the greatest possible difficulty of breathing. It was delightful to witness the astonishment and gratitude she evinced at the efficacy of the Elixir—for, after taking a few doses, it produced expectoration in a way she never before experienced; and her breathing was instantly relieved. On the third night she retired to rest, and slept with great composure until 5 o'clock the following morning. She is now perfectly free from every symptom of the disorder, and has continued so ever since.

PATRICK CONNOR, 14, Regent Street, Hunter Street, Old Kent Road, suffered greatly from a distressingly severe Asthma, demonstrated by its usual symptoms, extreme difficulty of breathing, which existed, more or less, for the last ten years. Having heard of the cures produced by this celebrated Balsam, and being then in a deplorable condition, he resolved to give it a fair trial. When he commenced taking it, his breath was very short, so much so, that it was with the greatest difficulty he could walk about; and his fits of coughing were so violent, and long continued, that he was in perpetual danger of expiring under the effort. His health naturally declined, and his flesh wasted away; and to all appearance, he was rapidly hastening

into a decline. In a letter of thanks, he says, "I bless God, and am truly thankful that I ever heard of your medicine. I found almost immediate benefit from it; and, as I continued to take it, my amendment was very rapid. In short, I can now walk about, and breath quite easy; and my cough has entirely ceased, and never since returned."

Happily, this is not a solitary case, for a vast number of patients, similarly affected, have derived equal benefit.

FRANCES HUNT, Little Ebury Street, Pimlico, had from her youth been subject to shortness of breath, fits of coughing, pain in the side, and general debility: from taking one cold upon another, and the neglect of a remedy, these sensations greatly increased in their length and violence, and at length terminated in the disorder called Asthma. She was exceedingly ill with the complaint last winter, and continued so, at intervals, throughout the summer—the least exertion frequently occasioning spitting of blood. The parish surgeon attended, and gave her medicine, but to no purpose. Having seen an account of the Balsam, and read a case exactly corresponding with her own, induced her to purchase a 2s. 9d. bottle. She had not taken more than three doses of the medicine before she felt wonderfully better—the tightness in her chest ceased—she coughed less frequently—and her health much improved. She purchased another bottle, and before it was exhausted, she was completely restored to health.

Two of the children of MARY ANN GORHAM, 3, Queen's Row, Paradise Row, were alarmingly ill with Hooping Cough, for which various medicines were given, without effect, until the Balsamic Elixir was administered. After they had taken two or three doses each, they found astonishing relief—it having cleared away from their chests an accumulation of thick phlegm, and appeased the violence of their coughs. She continued to give the medicine, as directed, until a second bottle was consumed, when every symptom disappeared, to the evident surprise of every one who saw the child.

MR. J. DAVIS, a respectable farmer, of Warden, derived most essential and permanent benefit from the Balsamic Elixir. He was from early life severely afflicted with tightness at the chest, cough, and the general symptoms which characterize asthma, for which he had tried every known remedy, without obtaining the least relief. He had recourse to the

Elixir ; and its efficacy was soon demonstrated in a complete recovery. He has found it be a friend in need, to which he invariably resorts, when, from the haziness of the weather, and the dampness of the air, he renews his cold. His health has much improved since he has taken it. A better proof of the high opinion he entertains of its true virtues, cannot be given than his urgent recommendation of it to his extensive connexions in this county—so much so, as to incur the severe censure of the medical men in the neighbourhood, with whose practice he so far interferes. He is prompted to this diligence with the view of doing good ; and, what may seem extraordinary, this medicine has done good in every instance where recommended.

Amidst other cases which might be cited, that of Miss REYNOLDS is particularly interesting. She is of consumptive make ; and from a severe cold caught in the autumn, she had an unconquerable cough, with shortness of breath, and was, to all appearance, on the verge of a rapid decline. The Elixir operated beneficially. It soon allayed her cough ; her breath improved, her appetite increased, and she speedily recovered strength. This interesting young lady had the best attention the faculty could give : no expence was spared—she was sent to London, and had advice of eminent physicians, but to no effect. The ecstasy of her parents, on once more beholding their only daughter again restored to health, to the astonishment of all who knew her, after the consultation of the faculty to no purpose, may be conceived, but cannot be expressed.

MR. S. KETCHLEE, 5, St. James's Street, Bermondsey (opposite the New Church), has testified of the specific properties of this Balsam, which perhaps cannot be better stated than in his own words—"Having been afflicted with a most distressing and troublesome cough for the last nine years, which has always increased in the winter, causing me to dread its approach ; I felt some considerable apprehensions as the autumn advanced, in consequence of the rapidity with which my cough increased. About this period, I received the welcome intelligence of several cures effected by your Balsam, and feeling a strong inclination to test its qualities in my own experience ; I purchased a small bottle, from which I soon found great relief ; and, by the time I had taken the second bottle, scarcely any remains of my cough was left. Since that period, I have always kept a bottle of the Balsam by me ; and when

I have taken fresh cold, had recourse to it. I may say, that, I never passed a winter so comfortably, and so free from the harrassing sensations induced by coughing, as the last, though the weather has been unusually severe. I feel a great desire to recommend this valuable preparation to the utmost in my power ; and trust the blessing of the Almighty will attend it, and that its worth may be extensively known and enjoyed by many thousands of my fellow sufferers. I could write you a long letter, to state that all means that I have hitherto made use of, have failed, but think it unnecessary."

G. VIGURS, Esq., 10, Richmond Terrace, East Street, Walworth, writes as follows—"Your Balsamic Elixir is, in my opinion, of such unspeakable value to those afflicted with cough, hooping cough, and asthma (many cures of which I have lately heard), that, much as I should object to the public announcement of my name in an ordinary case, I feel much pleasure in sending you my warmest recommendation, for publicity, with observations on the following cures which have been effected in my family by its use ; and shall be happy to give personal testimonials of its excellence to inquirers. Part of my numerous family was attacked in the winter of 1826, with typhus, and were some time afterwards the subjects of violent coughs, especially a little girl, about two years of age (for the cure of which the usual remedies were tried in vain). In the course of conversation, your Elixir was mentioned, and I determined to make trial of it. The first bottle wrought wonders ; indeed, the children were so far recovered as to induce the family to abstain from its use ; but a few days evidently manifested that their coughs were only arrested, so that I was induced to send for a second bottle, which completed the cures. Allow me to offer you my congratulations on the discovery of a compound so truly advantageous to the afflicted ; and to express my warmest wishes, that, by a wide circulation, many of our fellow creatures suffering under such like attacks, may fully realize its beneficial influence."

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMSON, a lady belonging to the society of friends called Quakers, aged 63 years, occupying apartments at Mrs. SIMS, Rye Lane, Peckham, about two years ago, was severely attacked by Hooping Cough, which terminated in Asthma, and baffled every means to control it. By the recommendation of a friend, whose child had found

benefit from the Balsam in a case of Hooping Cough, betraying the unfavourable symptoms of scanty expectoration, and great debility—she purchased a 2s. 9d. bottle, which completely cured the complaint. Anxious that others, afflicted with the same complaint, should derive the benefit the Balsam is calculated to confer, she felt constrained to forward a testimony of her approbation of the same, of which the above observations are the *substance*.

JAMES GARIE, 66, John Street, Perth, Scotland, became an Agent for the Proprietor, on the 6th of May, and his testimony to the value of the medicine is as follows—"I am happy to inform you, that the Elixir has proved most beneficial to many in this town and neighbourhood, who have experienced speedy cures of severe colds and coughs, hoarseness, &c.; and in one particular case,* a very afflicting cough and asthma, of many years standing. The reports I am continually hearing of it, are most pleasing and satisfactory."

On the following month, he further observes—"Since I last wrote, I have received additional proofs of the beneficial tendency of your Elixir, and have myself experienced its efficacy, in the case of a severe cold.

"The Surgeons shew great reluctance to recommend this specific remedy, but IT HAS CURED WHERE THEY COULD NOT!

"Advice from Dunkeld, and round the country, of the great value of the Elixir, is arriving daily. It is selling fast in Perth, and I have no doubt that in Glasgow, where the medicine has produced incalculable benefit, the demand will be very great. The last 4s. 6d. I had, I have sent to Dunkeld this morning; and another order for 11s. bottles is waiting to be sent to Kilmore. Forward me immediately two dozen each of the 4s. 6d. and 11s. bottles; and three Guinea bottles for LADY WILLISON, who intends to recommend the medicine throughout her extensive circle, in consequence of its efficacy.

"The Hooping Cough is raging here. My son and daughter have been severely affected by it; but both of them have been cured by the Elixir, taken in honey night and morning, in doses of two teaspoonsful."

* *The following Testimonial addressed to Mr. Garie, is from CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, an Officer in the Army, residing at Perth.*

"The two bottles of Congreve's Balsamic Elixir, which I purchased in Feb-

ruary last, I am happy to say, have totally removed my asthma, of forty years standing. I attribute its beneficial efficacy, under God, to its peculiar balsamic and expectorant properties, in dislodging the glutinous phlegm, which impeded the free action of my lungs—for as soon as that was removed, I could breathe freely. I am sixty years of age, and was first seized with the complaint when abroad. You are at liberty to publish this, as I think the Elixir should be made more extensively known."

MR. T., a respectable Gentleman, residing in Cavendish Street, New Road, London, had for a considerable period experienced all the symptoms indicative of the disease called Pulmonary Consumption. The complaint originally proceeded from a violent cold, which was followed by a sense of straitness and oppression at the chest, with great difficulty of breathing, violent cough, and great and general emaciation of the body. When he heard of the Balsam, referred to in this treatise, he had previously tried almost every other remedy, with little or no advantage. He therefore commenced a course of this medicine, under the most unfavorable circumstances. The remedy succeeded in promoting expectoration of slimy matter from the lungs to a considerable degree. Symptoms of amendment rapidly followed; and, as he persevered with the Balsam, his difficulty of breathing ceased. By the advice of his attendant, he then had recourse to the beverage referred to page 10, with the usual doses of Balsam, as therein directed, and the patient became convalescent—although Physicians had previously pronounced the cure altogether hopeless.

JOSEPH LAMOUREUX, Esq., 23, Green St., Grosvenor Square, with the sanction of his nephew, who is one of the liberal of his profession (a surgeon in the Royal Navy), having heard the fame of this Balsamic Elixir, was induced to try it, and had purchased several of the 4s. 6d. bottles, and derived from it very considerable benefit, in one of the worst cases of harrassing cough, with scanty expectoration and impeded respiration. Being desirous of obtaining one of the bottles at One Guinea each, he applied to Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street, an agent, who was then out of that size; he begged, therefore, I would give him a call, with a Guinea bottle, to be paid for on delivery—as he was particularly desirous of communicating to me personally the vast benefit he had found from taking

the Balsam; and of suggesting the best mode of taking it. I called upon Mr. L., and was highly delighted with his favourable report. In addition to which he presented me with a card of recommendation, defining the peculiar benefit he had derived from the medicine, addressed to DR. HITCHMAN, Leamington, Warwickshire; which was forwarded to that gentleman, with a letter on the subject; and, on the 28th of that month, DR. HITCHMAN called upon me, to ascertain on what terms he could be supplied with the medicine.

This Balsam has been patronized by some of the most eminent medical men in this country, by whom its qualities have been tried and approved. To some of them, the Author and Proprietor of the Pamphlet and Medicine, has sent considerable supplies; and its virtues have not only made astonishing proselytes to the doctrine advanced, with reference to the speedy cure of pulmonary complaints, coughs, and asthma, in this country, in Scotland, and Ireland,—but in Van Dieman's Land, Malta, the East and West Indies, America, and various other parts of the Continent of Europe, not only is a new light dawning on the mind, but the fame of this remedy is expanding its beneficial influence on the system with the velocity of lightning.

Amongst other interesting circumstances, may be noticed that of the late REV. ROWLAND HILL, late of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars', who patronized the use of the medicine, and derived from it singular benefit, in cases of obstinate cough, to which he was subject: as, also, did many distinguished individuals in his congregation; and other ladies of title and respectability at Bath, and elsewhere, whose names we are not permitted more specifically to mention.

MISS CLARK, a respectable lady, who attended the ministry of Mr. Hill, after having suffered exceedingly from a most terrible and alarming cough, was induced to purchase a bottle of the Balsam, from the representations of a lady, who had on several occasions procured it, to distribute among the poor; and administered it to others with the most marked advantage in pulmonary complaints, asthma, and confirmed coughs. The effect of the first dose was, she said, truly astonishing—it gave her immediate relief. At night, she ceased from coughing, and enjoyed tranquil repose: her cough gradually disappeared; and in a short time she became perfectly convalescent.

The BALSAMIC ELIXIR is prepared only by the Author, H. CONGREVE, Peckham, late Shepherd's Bush, and sold retail at 4s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 1s. 1½d., and in family Bottles at 11s. and 22s. each. There is a considerable saving in purchasing the larger bottles. The Proprietor's name "*Henry Congreve*," is written by him across the Stamp. All others are counterfeit preparations.

* * ASK FOR "CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR." —

MESSRS. HANNAY & DIETRICHSEN, 63, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, are appointed sole Wholesale Agents for the sale of the above invaluable remedy; where it may be obtained Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation. It may also be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders, throughout the United Kingdom.

AGENTS FOR IRELAND—Ward, Pring, and Rawle, DUBLIN (Wholesale and Retail); Grattan, BELFAST; Grattan, ARMAH; Fitzinider, KILKENNY; Turner, CARLOW; Collins, CORK; Farrel, WATERFORD; Guerin, LIMERICK, &c.

Any person residing in any part of the kingdom may obtain supplies of the medicine by depositing the money for the same, with the Chemist or Medicine Vender, to whom he may apply, who will always procure it from London in a day or two, should he not have it already in stock. This information may prevent disappointment, and secure to individuals the benefit resulting from the same.

* * This Pamphlet, also, may be had, price Two-pence, on order, in like manner, of any Bookseller in the United Kingdom, who will procure it, through their London correspondent.

Just published—The Third Edition of **THE NURSERY GEM,**

On the Physical and Mental Education and Management of Children from an early age, &c.

AN exceedingly neat and portable little Volume, dedicated to the service of young mothers. It contains ample and judicious advice respecting the management of children from their birth, to their emancipation from the nursery: it treats also of nurses—of the proper establishment, furniture, and employments in the nursery—of the food of children—of suckling—of weaning—of wet nurses; it gives plain directions as to the food and nourishment of children, and a variety of information on sleep, dress, exercise, air, cleanliness, education, and dentition. The author appears to have a practical knowledge of his subject, and much of his advice might be advantageously adopted. This "Gem" will become invaluable in proportion as it is acted upon, and will adorn the cabinet of any mother; and there are many such, who is deficient in this important branch of her education.—*Bradford Observer*, Aug. 13.

